The Ages.
Was their unceasing round and enward flight,
perroying and rebuilding, are not voiceless,
room the dark years where like a misty Dream
sat half-remembered, with its Temples, Thrones
and mighty Hearts and never-dying Names,
the venerable Eld slumbers in clouds,
telerious spirit comes. It is the free. Iglorious spirit comes. It is the free, be unbending impulse of a world of souls, howard and onward. Kings from their high throne yay thunder.—Priests from their dark shrines invoke the blind and haggard Spirit that of old oned the world,-but the free Soul of Man Masoned the world,—but the free Soul of Ma like the invisible Hand that stayed the Will, and struck the persecuting Pharisee, Bider and horse, adown, shall wander forth, Smog in its godlike armor, and false Kings and biasphemous Men alike shall see The conquering progress of the wise and free.

How turns the soul, revolting, from the sight of the long years of wo, when human gods Bode o'er the prostrate millions of the world.— When Kings were kinglike only in their wrath and power of desolation, and the Priest ad power of desolation, and the Friest
[prising from the Altar where his tongue
gad rankled with a deep hypocrisy,
seed between God and Man, with a foul lie
allading Earth. And so slaves of men were made,
had that most foul of Human Slavery
Which fetters not the limbs, but chains the mind
[and the sense of Freedom and high Truth
had human Destiny are wrecked and gone,
had the poor Spirit deems itself most free.

Lad smiles in foolish ignorance of chains!

Ofeld when War and Ignorance were food Ofold, when War and Ignorance were food

for Tyranny to fatten on and thrive, Who of the throng of robed Priests and Kings Bade the worn Son of Toil God speed? Or who of all the hosts that fattened on the sweat Of the world's down-crushed millions, could behold Through the dark wreck of unsubstantial things The hand that holds the plow fixed on a Throne,
And the touch frame, firm by long years of toil,
Bearing a Nation's weight? Chained to the soil,
The weary Laborer drove his team afield,
And wondered that the Heavens should give the

To those who scorned the honest hand that tilled it, And who disdained its culture. The quick soul Of the poor Artisan who wrought for food. And for the world's necessities and pleasures. With suppliant frame bent by the lordly side Of a severe task master. Then shrunk back From the false world the high inventive Mind, For Custom, with its train of worn-out useles Thoughts.

Sat like a Dagon crowned 'mid worshipers; And the pure, Godlike Thought which shaped itsel Into a Human Blessing, was a curse And blasphemy to them. Free, though unseen.

The Spirit of the Ages dwelt with men; And here and there a soul prophetic saw The millions rising from the fertile soil And dashing Tyranny below;—they saw Anew Nobility, whose honors were The signs of Labor and a chainless Soul .-The signs of Indorand a commess Soul,—
As Mind ambitious to obey or rule.
As Virtue's call demanded;—the strong chains
Forged in the centuries of wo, were thrown
Broken and shivered by,—and Man, the free,
God-honored, rose and clasped his Brother's hand,
Filled with a noble and impulsive soul—
Impulsive to all generous deeds of high
Ast virtuals daring. And virtuous daring .-

Thou free Soul of Man!
Though in the Ages old, the heavy chains
Of Tyranny were laid on thee, and deep In dangeons damp thy lingering years were shut Thou from thy chains and prisons didst go forth,
Freeasthe fires of Heaven. Thy holy truths
Were a religion unto thee—thy faith
Was in thine own sufficiency of power—
Thy martyrs were the noble Thoughts that died
In the cold cells of dangeons, or fell dead
On the cell cars of on incensible world On the cold ears of an insensible world. The mountain, pillowing Heaven on its high head—
The Sea, imaging the invisible One—
The Sky, throwing the innumerable spheres—
The inner temples of the invisible world—
The Beauty and the Glory of the Earth
With all immultiple of hele things With all its multitude of holy things, Were yet around thee, and thou, too, in them, And the still years laboring in patience on, And toiling for thy glory and thy power, Brought and still brings for all thy earnest prayers Brought and still brings.

A bright fulfilling hour.

The old world yet and hard and

The old world yet
Groans with its many pangs; and hard and long
The Gods of Zend Avesta struggled there,
But Coarage, thou good spirit—for the world
Shall yet behold thee triumph and rejoice
But bere, where centre all those Ancient dreams
Which gladdened ancient men, the Sons of Toil—
They of the iron hand and earnest soul— They of the iron hand and earnest soul-Glow with availing Labor: and the true And high-born Dignity of Manhood sits On patient Labor toiling to its end.

Ah! who shall limit with usurping mind y progress. Human Freedom? Who shall stay Thy progress Human Freedom Thy winged spirit, high born, toiling Soul The Ages from afar Point with their misty arms, and smile to see The conquering progress of the wise and free

The Missionary Association of Carmine-st. Church held its anniversary Sabbath evening. Additional barest was given to the meeting by the circumwasce that it was ably addressed by an intended Mismary, Rev. Wm. Scudder, a son of Dr. Scudder, who bubeen for 20 years on missionary ground, and that this Association (composed chiefly of young men) are now Dr. Scudder,) in the Missionary work, in Ceylon.

Rev. E. HOLT, Pastor of the church, remarked 'the sour spear ago it was stated in a London paper that freen Missions had proved a failure. This could be pred false by a delerence to India. Whole villages have assessing the knowledge of Christ, and proposing to thow off the bonds of Paganism. He remembered the beauting management of the property of the bonds of Paganism. He remembered the beauting management of the bonds of Paganism. He remembered the beauting of the church in heathen lands exceeded these hare. For one he rejoiced in such tailures. Men, occupying high stations under Governments were each year bearing testimony to the influence and benefits and progress of missions. Capt. Wilkes has done this in his report. Com. Jones had publicly stated some years ago, that the foreign residents of California told him that, having an schools of their own, they were obliged to send their children to the Sandwich Islands to be educated. This was a high encomium on missions from a high quarter. The report that Foreign Missions had proved a failure came from England. It was strange that such a report should originate there. England herself is a land reclaimed from Paganism. Christianity has made her what she is. The Cattacdral of St. Paul's shads in or near the place where once stood a temple of Dana.

The Missionary to the Heathen must encounter diffiabout a year ago it was stated in a London paper that

Daga. The Missionary to the Heathen must encounter diffi-The Missionary to the Heathen must encounter diffi-cables. Yet Christ is his helper and his impeller to ac-tion. His word illustrates this by a tradition of the days of chivairy. A Scottish King, when dying, bequeathed heat to the bravest and best of his nobles to bear to Paestine. Enclosing it in a golden case and suspending h from his neck, he set out. On his way he was pressed in battle by the Moore of Spain. He sought strength by snatching his sacred charge from his neck and throwing it in the midst of his fores, and then perished in his en-deavor is received. in the midst of his foes, and then perished in his en-deavors to reclaim it. The heart of our Great Master has gone before in this work, and what more could we have to signed. has gone before in this work, and what more could we have to simulate and encourage in this Christian effort? This society is engaged in the cause of Missions. The part diver will not let any but those he loves wait on him, and he will not descend to his perilous employment uless aware that some in whom he has confidence are used in the signal of the signals. For on an immediate answer hangs his and death. This Church has placed a boat in a collection of Pearls in India. We have encouraged a diver to go down, by telling him that we are watching his signal. Let us be faithful and vigilant that he may work in confidence. Well would it be if every Church had a known occept watching over a diver tor pearls in the said Heathenism. The speaker concluded by congratabing the society on the result of its labors for the first Jos, and urging them to still greater efforts.

A SLAVE DEALING STATE .- By an advertise

We are aware how difficult it is, in a community allowing slavery to subsist, to avoid judicial sales of slaves under the direction of the public authorities. But it would seem that when a State-has become possessed of slaves, in whatever manner, there maight be an opportunity for magnanimity, and that the Sinte or any of its departments, pursuing dil remedies in the Courts of Law, would prefer not to realize the benefit of a judgment, by taking slaves for states, or the proceeds of a sale of slaves, under the detree of Court."

Whether the free children interested in the "Literary "

Whether the free children interested in the "Literary fund of Yugana," or the negro children decreed to be kild for the benefit of that Fund, are more to be com-misserated for that condition of things, is not altogether Strain.

Rev. HENRY GILES Was at Chicago a short The Eric (Pa.) Gazette of the 18th instant

Supplement to The New-York Daily Tribune.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

New Publications.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for January has been fine taste. We have rarely seen an engraving more like there are brief, well-written Tales by Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. McDonald, and Fanny and Frank Forester; Lowell. The contribution of the writer last named we give as follows: TO THE PAST.

Wondrous and awful are thy silent halls, O, kingdom of the past!
There lie the bygone ages in their palls,
Guarded by shadows vast,
There all is hushed and breathless, Save when some image of old error falls. Earth worshiped once as deathless. There sits drear Egypt, 'mid beleaguering sands, Half woman and half beast, The burnt out torch within her mouldering hands

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

That once lit all the East:
A dotard bleared and boary,
There Assur crouches o'er the blackened brands
Of Asia's long-quenched glory. Still as a city buried 'neath the sea Thy courts and temples stand

Idle, as forms on wind-waved tapestry Of saints and heroes grand,
Thy phantasms group and shiver,
Or watch the loose shores crambling silently Into Time's gnawing river. Titanic shapes with faces blank and dun, Gaze on the embers of the sunken sun,

Which they misdeem for morn .
And yet the eternal sorrow
In their unmonarched eyes says Day is done
Without the hope of morrow. O, realm of silence and of swart eclipse, The shapes that haunt thy gloom

Make signs to us, and move their withered lips Across the gulf of doom; Yet all their sound and motion Bring no more freight to us than wraiths of ships On the mirage's ocean. And if sometimes a moaning wandereth

If some grim shadow of thy living death Across our sunshine falls The eternal life sends forth melodious breath To chase the misty terror. Thy mighty clamors, wars, and world-noised deeds
Are silent now in dust.
Gone like a tremble of the huddling reeds

Beneath some sadden gust:
Thy forms and creeds have vanished,
Tossed out to wither like unsightly weeds From the world's garden vanished. Whatever of true life there was in thee Leaps in our age's veins;
Wield still thy bent and wrinkled empery,
And shake thine idle chains;—

To thee thy dross is clinging, as thy martyrs die, thy prophets see, Thy poets still are singing. Here, mid the bleak waves of our strife and care, Float the green Fortunate Isles Where all thy here spirits dwell, and share Our martyrdoms and toils;
The present moves attended
With all of brave and excellent and fair

That made the old time splendid. The mechanical execution of Graham is almost faultess. Now is the time for new subscribers. W. H. Gra ham, Tribune Buildings, is the Agent for New-York.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, for January, Edited by John Inman and Robert A. West, and Pub lished by Israel Post, 140 Nassau-street, is before us .-We have looked it through with some care, and can give it hearty commendation as really a superior number of ncement. The editors are men of known character

quiet glory, making the night time beautiful. Men knew not when it rose; for it went up in the still-In a rich man's garden stands a pagoda. The

In a rich man's garden stands a pagoda. The noise of the hammers told of its progress, and all men knew how much was added to it dry by day. It was a pretty toy, with curious carving and gilded bells. But it remained as skill had fashioned it, and grew not, nor cast seed into the future.

An oak noiselessly dropped an acorn near by, and two leaves sprang from the ground, and became a fair young tree. The gardener said to the hawa fair young tree. The gardener said to the haw-thorn, "When did the oak go above you?" The hawthorn answered, "I do not know; for it passed

quietly by in the night."

Thus does mere talent whizz and hammer, to produce the transient forms of things, while genius anconsciously evolves the great and the beautiful, and casts it silently into everlasting time.'

THE EMPTY CRADLE By MISS HANNAH F. GOULD SHE sits by the cradle with sadness and sighing; And holds the small shoe that her fair infant wor Her black-ribboned bonnet beside her is lying. And dark are her feet from the path they've come o'er For she has been out where the light breeze was sweet

ing [weepin The drops from the flowers, which the night had bee Around the fresh grave where her loved one was sleeping So soundly its mother could wake it no more! Twas there she sped forth, when the morn yet wa

blushing
With rose tints and saffron the mild Orient sky
And there was she bowed, whilst the hot tears

gushing
To shower the cold clods from her wo clouded eye.
She whispered—she called—but her child did not he

Than fife, with all else, oh, she felt it were dearer Her darling to clasp but a moment—and die! For this was the hour, when, in beauty awaking, For, this was the hour, when, in beauty awaking,
Her babe had been wont her glad soul to illume;
And now her worn heart-strings were bleeding and breakThe glory of morn wrapt her spirit in gloom! [ing
And death and the grave seemed their suppliants spurmWhen back, in despair, to her chamber returning, [ing:
All drooping and iorn and with fond bosom yearning,
She sought from the cradle what lay in the tomb.

But drear is its void-and its coldness, how chilling But drear is its void—and its condenses, now chaining:
With soft infant breathings it soothes not her car.
'Tis grief's bitter essence all round it distilling:
Her cherub is gone—and death's lone-liness here.
On! keen, keen the anguisk the now childless mother
Retires in her babe's empty crudle to smother;
And, known to her soul and its God, but some other,
The weight of her wo and the price of ker tear!

THE 'CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESsays' of Thomas Carlyle form the fifth volume of the Modern British Essayists, published by Carey & Hart, Philadel-1821 to 1843 in the Edinburgh Review, Foreign Quarterly,

A SLAVE DEALING STATE.—By an advertisement in a Richmond paper, we see that under a decree
of the "Circuit Court of Law and Chancery for Ambent county," in a suit wherein "the President, Directons and Company of the Literary Fund of Virginia"
state are planniffs, against certain individual defendation, there are to be sold at auction on the 5th of Januaty pax, "thirty-seven negroes, consisting of men, women addiffera."

We are aware how difficult it is, in a community allowing shaver to subsist, to avoid judicial sales of slaves,
tuder the direction of the public authorities. But it
would seem that when a State—a sovereign republican
State—as become possessed of slaves, in whatever
manner, there might be an opportunity for magnanimity,
and that the State or any of its departments, pursuing
dril remedies in the Courts of Law, would prefer not
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Whether the proceeds of a sale of slaves, under the
Whether the proceeds of a sale of William H. Graham, Tribune Buildings.

THE WORLD may be had of W. H. Graham, Tribune Buildings.

THE MOTHER'S BOOK : By L. MARIA on our table several days. It is in every respect an ad- CHILD: Sixth Edition, with Corrections and Additions mirable number, and an earnest of the entertainment by the Author, has been published by C. S. Francis & which the public are to expect from its pages in the | Co. 252 Broadway. This work is widely known and course of the new volume. The embellishments are in highly appreciated by multitudes who will rejoice in the

have fallen with its whole weight on themselves, was efore reason and conscience are mature enough to re r bad, are strengthened in this way, as the muscles

up of Essays by Mr. Carlyle, which have appeared from but the peculiar ingenuity by which he discovers (and irom the last London Edition, has been issued by Ap

The Book may be had of Burgess, Stringer & Co. and plements of the Art, Certain Matters holding a middle

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1845.

A LECTURE ON THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST CONSTITUENTS OF CIVILIZATION. By FRAN-CIS LIEBER. Columbia, South Carolina. This is an able, profound and lucid essay from the FIRST CONSTITUENTS OF CIVILIZATION. By FRANcris Lieber. Columbia, South Carolina.

This is an able, profound and lucid essay from the
pen of the learned and distinguished Professor
Lieber, of South Carolina. Its object is to correct
an error extensively diffused;—that which has aslife that of 'The Young Cavaller,' or a more graphic mature thoughts on the important topics of which it picture than that of 'Washington at Princeton.' Brooks treats. For sound moral instruction and practical good contrivances to acts distinct and definite :-- to concontributes No. 7 of his Battle Grounds of America; sense we know of no work of its class worthy to be scious invention, deliberate agreement, united wisdom compared with it, and we could wish that a copy were sudden discovery or direct inspiration. It illustrates placed in the hand of every mother in our land. The forcibly and clearly, this error in regard to agricul Butler, Ars. Accounts the second of the suthor on one topic—that of flogging ture among the early nations; also in regard to the H. C. Hosmer, T. H. Chivers, Alfred B. Street, and J. R. Children—accord so perfectly with our own and are origin of governments, which has been spoken of as noreover so timely, that we must permit our readers to if it had ever consisted in a distinct act of estab-

share with us the pleasure of their perusal. We copy lishing sovereign polities. It guards especially

share with us the pleasure of their perusal. We copy from the concluding chapter of the work as follows:

"This book was published fourteen years ago, and is now republished at the request of a few friends. Were I to write it now, it would not be precisely as it is but on comparing this stereotyped record with my present views, in find that I have not changed. I have only ground the work, alluded to whipping as sometimes, and to a moderate degree, necessary. I now believe otherwise. Such measures may, of course, secure a more prompt obedience, by exciting fear; but I believe this can neves be done without higher to the child.

I have a very judicious friend, the mother of a fine family. With her first two children, she acted upon the commonly received idea that it was sometimes accessary to slap them, when they were naughty. She observed however, that this never failed to excite some degree, the wrong they had done to the injury they suffered. With her younger children, she discontinued whipping, and substitated milder forms of punishment, such as shutting them up in a room by themselves, was partially bestowed on the pagent. Something of resist.

manner. Since none of the causes mentioned could maner. Since none of the causes mentioned could partially bestowed on the parent. Something of resistance and rebellion was always roused though its outward manifestation might be restrained by the fear of additional punishment. My friend was a wise woman, and she knew that it was far better to avoid contests with her children, than to come off victorious in them. The less the combative principle is roused into activity, before reason and conscience are mature enough to rebefore reason and conscience are mature enough to rebefore reason and conscience are mature enough to reapon which all advancement of the species appears gulate it, the better. Habits of the mind, whether good to depend; namely—"that the first starting in the different branches necessary for civilization, is not or oad, are strengthened in this way, as the muscles of a gold-beater's arm grow stout by constant use. If a child is of an obstinate temper, it is therefore better to treat any little matter of difference lightly, than to rouse his besetting sin by compulsory efforts to subdue him. It is better to keep his obstinacy as quiescent as possible, till he is old enough to be reasoned with, and thus taught to employ his perseverance for worthy and noble cnds.

ble, till he is old enough to be reasoned with, and inustanglit to employ his perseverance for worthy and noble ends.

Acting upon this principle of not arousing evil feelings, if possible to avoid it, my friend resolved to try, with her youngest girl, the effect of sorrow instead of penalty. She was very volkille, and her mother has many doubts whether the experiment would prove successful. The first time she tried it was on the occasion of visiting a relative. The child was extremely desirous to accompany her parents, but was told that it was unsuitable for her to be out so late as they intended to say. Habitual firmness had taught her that teasing was of no avail; and she soon gave up the effort. At partins, her mother bade her be a good girl, and go quietly to bed at cight, o'clock, and in the morning she should hear all about the visit. At ten o'clock her parents returned, and seated themselves at the parior fire, chanting over the events of the evening. Presently, they heard a timid, half suppressed giggle; and, looking round, they saw little Mary peeping from under the table. 'My daughter, how is it that you are not in bed?' said her mother, calmly. The little rogue stole forth from her hiding place, and looked very sheepish, as she answered. 'Why, mother, I wanted to sit up till you came back.' But I told you to go to bed at eight. My little daughter knows she has done very wrong.' The culprit stood a while in perplexity. She expected to be ordered instantly to bed, or at least to be reproved. But her parents went on talking with each other, as if she were not in the room; and at last, she hesitatingly drew up her little stool, and seated herself at her mother's side. After a while, she plucked up courage to ask about the visit. Who was there? I day body say any thing about mer? &c. Her mother answered all her questions, very kindly, though somewhat sady. A theught she montight, and you will need no lamp. Do not waken Well, Mary. Let me uppin your clothes. It is bright notenlight, and you will need no lamp. Do not waken law of sociality? These are God's own truths law of sociality? These are God's own truths mortal eye can never penetrate the mystery. Ye Elizabeth."

The child lingered and hesitated, and at last said. May I kiss you and father? They drow her toward them, imprinted a kiss on her lips, and bade her an affectionate good night.

After she had gone, they queried with each other whether this mode of treatment would make her think lightly of her fault, and more prone to be disobediest in future. She was such a frolicksome, thoughtless child, that they were not without fears that it much he so principle, as it, were, in the line of succession—we of embellishments. One of the engravings in the presents access in Cooper's Pioneers. The same plan is to be pursued in reference to other American Novelists, link the work and represents a scene in Cooper's Pioneers. The same plan is to be pursued in reference to other American Novelists, link the second of the Columbian we are glad to see a great improvement. We give two brief selections:

THE SELF-CONSCIOUS AND THE UNCONSCIOUS. We give two brief selections:

With whitz and glare the rocket rushed upward, proclaiming to all men, "Lo, I am coming! Look it me." (b) a magning to all men, "Lo, I am coming! Look it me." (c) and a singular the rocket rushed upward, proclaiming to all men, "Lo, I am coming! Look it me." (c) and select a selection is park is went out in the still monthly it bent in the air, and sprint sparks went out in the darkness, and a sitck on the ryllow, and silk on the ryllow of the base been so busily considered with a ryllow of the ry

and nrm, of studying in all things the permanent good of the child, rather than present convenience to self, requires a humble and self-denying spirit. The moral atmosphere which emanates from a parent's habitual state of mind greatly affects the children. If they are quiet, gentle, and refined it will be reflected in the habits and manners of the family. If they are rough, impatient, or noisy, the children will be little bediamites, however much good advice they are many the state of the children will be little bediamites, the art of writing before us, from the first pictorial, the children will be little bediamites. y are hab-hab-hab-hab-hab-hieroglyphics, have all the stages of the art of writing before us, from the first pictorial, however much good advice they may may give, in opposition to their own example.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the spiritual atmosphere of home; of the thousand little things done and said without calculation of results; of the daily and hearly cannations from our own characters. It has been beautifully said:

'Education does not commence with the alphabet—
It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation, or a sigh of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbears ance—with handlus of thousers in green and dails of the eart of printing.'

The Essay thus concludes:

"When once the Creator has coerced man into the path of progress, he has sufficiently."

"We observe by the papers, however, that the subject of a Convention is to be agitated at the approaching session. As the West is powerless in the Legislature, and as the East will not yield in such event, we may look out for something like a circli, "blood the and tailed symbolic or conventional hieroglyphic, the phonetic heroglyphic up to the alphabet and faded symbolic or conventional hieroglyphic, the phonetic heroglyphic up to the approaches, that the transition from dieographic signs to phonetic charge of a Convention is to be agitated at the approache in the approaches and the art of priorities and the transition from dieographic signs to phonetic charge of the direct symbolic and faded symbolic or conventional hieroglyphic up to the approaches and the art of priorities and the art of such a convention is to be agitated at the approaches in the Legislature, and as the East will not yield in such event, we may look out for something session. As the West is powerless in the Legislature, and as the East will not yield in such event, we may look out for something session. As the West is powerless in the Legislature, and as the East will not yield in such event, we may look out for something session. As the West is powerless in the Legislature, and as the East will not solve and ind

with creeping ants and almost imperceptible emmets—
the path of progress, he has sufficiently provided his
creature with pleasant
creature with means to pureae it and no subsidiary
walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed, in
inspiration is granted. Man is fretful but God is

another thousand immators whall have fitted their brief worthy of Prof. Lieber's widely extended reputs to the Mod. And an elequent preacher, be has a deserved regulation, and an elequent preacher, be has a deserved regulation, and an elequent preacher, be has a deserved regulation, and an elequent preacher, be has a deserved regulation, and an elequent preacher, be has a deserved regulation, and an elequent preacher, be has a deserved regulation, and the preacher of the preaching the pr

CLAYS WIFE AND MOTHER

BLESSED be that wife and mother Woman's words are still the oil For the torch when falls another. In the night of bitter toil.

Woman's words are "half the battle, Heard, as music, 'mid the rattle Of the crucifying throng. Give me," cried the gallant sailor "Thy sweet name, my lady fair! It shall stir to deeds of valor

For some victim of despair Let the thunders of the million Underneath love's broad pavilion. Smiles will greet the lightning's path.

Blessed be that wife and mother By the couch of Freedom's Sun! Thou art strong, heroic brother! Be the cry "On, Stanly, on!

RELIGION AND SLAVERY .- We have before us a condensed Anti-Slavery Bible Argument, by a tizen of Virginia," a pamphlet of 90 pages, New-ork, 1845. We are ever pained when we see or hear Religion and Slavery mentioned in connexion. Here we confess we lose all that charity which we can at times feel toward the greatest criminals and the worst of crimes. We imagine that no one looks upon the lion and the snake with the same feelings the crushed scull, or the great gush of the heart's This sight is horrid enough. But go to the rloomy chamber of the victim of secret poison! sary craving for food—and the instinctive keen sense of fatal poison—now when all that God has into the bitterest carse—look there, misery and madness struggling for supremacy—and cold, certain inevitable death, the sole arbiter and giver of rest! Tell us now, the untaught impulse of the heart of man, is not this worse than death in the hattle field? Go see the "cat o'nine" buried in the battle neid! Go see the "cat o'nine" buried in the flesh of the unprotected slave—see his ashy shriveled form—his rags—his foul and comfortless hut—tear him from his home—blot out from his eye the loved images of wife, children, and friends—and who are of unbought conscience: many paliatives come to his help—and if conscience awakes, heaven help us-there is a great and merciful and omnipote God, who can purify the most deep stained so and upon repentance, make the tortured spiri

knocks from under our tottering and weary feet this last scaffolding of hope, and makes God himself the worst of tyrasts—the falsest of friends—the most unjust of fancied existences? The man who at-tempts to justify slavery from the Bible is that man! If he wins us to his opinions, he makes us an infidel—we lose our belief in the existence of a God— our idea of the immortality of the soul—all distincion between right and wrong—we sink from the man into the beast—we would not scruple to mur-ier our mother for a meal of victuals—or scatter the desecrated remains of a dead sister, or father, or wife, to manure our cucumber vines! We thank God that instinct is stronger than reasoning, and conscience more powerful than argament. We do most sincerely believe, and we deliberately weigh what we say, that all the books and papers which have been written to prove slavery a divine instituion, has never convinced a single man or woman a man to read a long discourse to prove that a man may not murder his father, or sell his country for gold, or enslave his fellow man! If then we wi gold, or enslave his fellow man! If then we win not and cannot read the argument of our able friend, "A Virginian," in defence of the right, what shall we say of the God-defying defender of the wrong? We promised to give the "Alabama Preacher" and

Whether such a course would always produce similar results, I will not venture to say; but every day of my life I become more and more convinced of the omity of tence of love in subduing all evil. It is indeed absolutely necessary that gentieness should be united with uncompromising irrmness. Children should never he allowed to gain their point, in opposition to any rule that has been established for them. To be at once gentle and unyielding, requires a strong effort. Hence, many people, who dislike severity, tall into the opposite extreme of injudicious indulgence; and their example is often quoted in favor of the old-fashioned rigidity of discipline. amendment of the Constitution, that would give them something approaching to a fair proportion of quoted in favor of the old-fashioned rigidity of discipline.

Whipping is, however, coming more and more into disrepute; and before long, no wise parent will practice it, or allow his child to attend a school where it is practiced. To attain the difficult habit of being both mild and firm, of studying in all things the permanent good of the child, rather than present convenience to self, requires a humble and self-denying spirit. The moral invent visible characters for audible signs of ideas?

when there was a majority of slave population in the East, there was only about 1e,000 in the West; and, but recently, in the separation of the Methodist

NO. VII......GRATIS. Assessments in the City of New-York-The Late Important Decision.

To the Editor of The Tribune : Much notice has been taken of a recent decision of Judge Edmonds of the Circuit Court, in the suit of Doughty vs. Hope, upon the Law concerning Assessments: and as the subject is a very interesting one, and is not generally understood, I propose

Before the year 1830, the Aldermen and Assist-

to give you a brief history of the Law:

ants met together in one Board to do the business of the City. The meetings were held in the evening and were continued to a very late hour of the night: and it was the common practice of many of the Members during the reading of Petitions, Reports, Resolutions, &c. to leave their seats and gather around the fire for conversation, and it was at such opportunities that designing members of the Common Council often presented reports and got resolutions passed involving large expenditures of money for improvements (so called) which ought never to have been made, and which the owners never heard of until they were called on to pay the assessment. And as the law then stood, every thing resolved on at one of these meetings was acted upon by the executive officers during the succeeding week. The consequences became so serious that many owners of real estate began to raise a clamor for the total repeal of the improvement or assessment law, and they soon found that the very men who received the money taken from them by virtue of this tyrannical assessment law, met them at the polls and voted down the candidates whom they hoped to place is office for the better protection of the number of the polls interports.

Acceptate Philadelphia.

1500 REWARD!—The above reward of Fifteen the sum of swert housand Nine Hundred Dollars, stolen from Myron Van Deusen, and of the sum of the Gity of New-York, in the steamboat South-America; or a proportionate sum for such part of said money as may be recovered and restored to the subscribers, on application to either of them. The money was contained in a small carpet-bag, which was taken from the betting of said on the said van Deusen, and found then exit day in the wheelbouse of the Sullis of various denominations and the pollis of various denominations of the Pine Plains and Kinderhook Banks.

1,000 in bills of the Duelda Bank.**

1,000 in bills of the Pine Plains and Kinderhook Banks.**

1,000 in bills of the Pine Plains and Kinderhook Banks.**

1,000 in bills of the Budson River Bank, nearly all in Sabilia.**

2,000 in bills o the Members during the reading of Petitions, Repolls and voted down the candidates whom they hoped to place in office for the better protection of the public interests.

A call was at length made for a Convention to frame amendments to the Circ Charles and Convention to frame amendment to the Circ Charles and Convention to the Circ Charles and Charle

frame amendments to the City Charter, and the result was the passage of the act of 1830 by the State Legislature, whereby the plan of government agreed upon by the Convention became a law. upon by the Convention became a law. One pro-vision of this new charter compelled the Corporation to publish every report and resolution offered in either Board, by which an assessment was to be laid on private property, before final action should be had upon it. And, in the address published by the Convention, they declare that this was done to prevent hasty legislation, and to give those con-cerned an concertuity of coposing it. The same cerned an opportunity of opposing it. The same is a also provides that on such reports and resolutions the yeas and uays shall be called, and published, so that the members of the Common Council might be compelled to vote, and might be held resigns to a compelled to vote, and might be death re-sponsible, separately, to their constituents. These wise provisions, devised by the Convention and passed into a law by the Legislature, have been a dead letter ever since; for the Common Council, re-gardless of all complaints of abuses, have gone on images of wife, children, and friends—and who by the men who do this thing? Every citizen who by his vote allows the vilest wretch to do the deed with his vote allows the vilest wretch to do the deed with impunity; But the citizen was born to it—love of impunity; But the citizen was born to it—love of them aid in transpling still farther upon the rights of individuals.

individuals.

One provision of the law is, that for every improvement an estimate of the expense thereof shall first be made, so that no project shall be entered upon until the cost is counted. This is designed to be a guide to our City Legislators in their farther action upon the matter, as well as to give information to those who must pay the reckoning; and to guard the latter from fraud and imposition, they are guard the latter from fraud and imposition, they are to be assessed and the money is to be collected from them before the work is commenced or contracted for. By this means, each individual is made ac-quainted with his share of the expense, and can form an opinion for himself whether the improvement shall be made and the expense incurred, or not.— Remember, that these improvements are not undertaken for the public generally; otherwise the public ought, in justice, to pay for them; but the idea always held out is, that the improvement is made for the benefit of those who are assessed. Now certainly no individual ought to be compelled to improve his property for the gratification of the taste or caprice of men in office, for otherwise no one can be the absolute owner of his own property. If any other person or power can compel me to lay out on my land more than it is worth, (as is very frequently done,) that kind

of property is not worth having.

There is safety for every individual in the above provisions of law, but if they are to be laid aside whenever the Common Council think proper, the consequences will be ruinous to every individual who happens to be owner of a few acres of tillable land on this island. Judge Edmonds's decision in

land on this island. Judge Edmonds's decision in
the above mentioned case establishes this law, for
in that case it had been violated.

It is a remarkable fact that this course of procedure has been persevered in by the Common Council, notwithstanding their attention has been several
times called to its illegality by members who perceived what the consequences would be. One
member of the board (now a judicial officer) moved a
resolution to observe the law which was passed, but

picion of being participators in the profits derived rom these very contracts.

It behooves then every citizen to see that our City

legislators keep strictly within the letter of the law, and act according to it. And if the consequence that follows their violation of the law be a tax upon the citizens generally, every tax-payer ought to use a prudent diligence in selecting discreet and honest men to represent him in the City Council, as was done in years long since.

The philanthropist, with emotions of painful anxiety, mild as the morning zephyr at first, now, with the bold-ness of the whirlwind pure. Me observe by the papers, however, that the subject of a Convention is to be agitated at the approaching session. As the West is powerless in the Legislature, and as the East will not yield in such event, we may look out for something like a civil, "blooding test" reveloption in the content of th views the efforts of secret societies to spread their influ the Egyptian temples, that the transition from ideographic signs to phonetic characters was gradual and natural, although the whole contrivance of aiphabetic writing remains one of the most remarkable discoveries, quite as great, if not greater, than the art of printing."

tess revolution in that Contribution in the Contribu associations. It is indeed an anomaly, that the great Constitution for themselves, draw off from the East, nevolence, should need the aid of a secret society to promote its views. Can any new obligations to do good and if, at the coming session, the West demand the be created by such society? Can any inducement to do good be excited, which might not otherwise exist? Can

with thumming bees and glass bee hive—with pleasant making bees and glass bee hive—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly words, to nature, to be the path of progress, he has sufficiently provided his award and kindly words, to nature, to be the path of progress, he has sufficiently provided his sweet and kindly words, to nature, to be the path of progress, he has sufficiently provided his sweet and kindly words, to nature, to be does not make a sweet and kindly words, to the his high and the expense of a law authorising the call of a Convention, and to be refused—or, if such a law be passed, but the path of progress, he has sufficiently not obtained with means to pursue it and no substitions and the sweet man and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly words, to otherwise be accomplished? If a call. When He created the seas and the dry land and the refused—or, if such a law be passed, but the beautiful the path of the path of progress, he has sufficiently into the social of the refused—or, if such a law be passed, but the beautiful the path of the words and the path of the word of the his sufficient to the path of progress, he has sufficiently into the social of the path of beautiful the path of th

press in part then, is already, verawed by the influence of secret societies!! If then, even now in their infancy, they thus put forth the giant's strength, what, in the name of amazement, will the character of this influence be when it shall have attained the maturity of munhood? 1 when it shall have attained the maturity of munbood? I appeal also to the religious press of every denomination, to swell the echo of this alarm through the length and breadth of the land. Let the sober-minded, reflecting portion of community ponder this subject deeply, and decide—whether secret associations are safe to the community t—whether they deserve and ought to receive the approval and patronage of the patriot and the Christian i—and if not, whether all good men should not unite and concentrate their influence, to discountenance them, and arrest their progress?

E.

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